

corps of sappers and miners constantly working underground to undermine the foundations of our confederate fabric. They are construing our Constitution from a co-ordination of a general and special government to a general and supreme one alone. This will lay all things at their feet, and they are too "Well versed in English law to forget the maxim, "*boni Judicis ampliare jurisdictionem.*" We shall see if they are bold to take the daring stride their five lawyers have lately taken. If they do, then, with the editor of our book, in his Address to the public, I will say that "against this every man should raise his voice," and more, should uplift his arm. Who wrote this admirable address? Sound, luminous, strong, not a word too much, nor one which can be changed but for the worse. That pen should go on, lay bare these words of our Constitution, expose the decisions *seriatim*, and arouse, as it is able, the attention of the nation to these bold speculators on its patience. Having found, from experience, that impeachment is an impracticable thing, a mere scarecrow, they consider themselves secure for life; they skulk from responsibility to public opinion, the only remaining hold on them, under a practice first introduced into England by Lord Mansfield. An opinion is huddled up in conclave, perhaps by a majority of one, delivered as if unanimous, and with the silent acquiescence of lazy or timid associates, and with a crafty chief judge, who sophisticated the law to his mind, by the turn of his own reasoning¹. A judiciary law was once reported by the Attorney General to Congress, requiring each judge to deliver his opinion *seriatim* and openly, and then give it in writing to the clerk to be entered on the record. A judiciary independent of a king or executive alone is a good thing; but independence of the will of the nation is a solecism, at least in a republican government. (To Thomas Ritchie, 1820. C. VII., 192.)

JUDICIARY, FEDERAL.—I well knew that in certain federal cases -the laws of the United States had given to a foreign party, -whether plaintive or defendant, a right to- carry his cause into -the federal court; but I did not know that where he had himself elected the State judicature, he could after an unfavorable